

if need be, great enough to die for and smile in dying.

Great Britain can be subdued but there is but one way to accomplish that and that to absolutely destroy her military power and all the people out of whom a military power could be created. The race whose sires wrested the great charter from a sullen king, and kindled the light of liberty upon the earth when all outside was darkness, does not degenerate under the frictions of the world.

As Soldiers Rate

MISS ADDAM'S story is a reminder of what General Pleasanton once said. He was speaking of the soldiers in the armies of the Civil war and said: "Pick up a volunteer army in the United States and half their number will be natural soldiers. There will never be any trouble with them. Half the remainder can be trained to become good soldiers. The rest had better, so soon as tried for a few days, be sent home. They never can become of any use as soldiers and while held in the army will be a source of weakness rather than strength, for if ever put to the test they will fail and their failure might cause the sacrifice of any army."

We suspect that makes clear the real facts.

Desert Blessings

AN eastern doctor asserts that if men will eat alfalfa they will be cured of dyspepsia and be happier.

Maybe, but the doctor should be more particular. Should it be eaten green or after it is converted into hay? Green alfalfa is not good for food for bovines, though it will do for goats, sheep and young colts.

But an energetic pig will tide over a hard winter on alfalfa hay.

It is said that a physician has made a distillation from the plant that comes next to Ponce de Leon's spring in life-renewing properties, that it has all the life-supporting properties of cocaine with none of its sinister effects; that it renews the life of the feeble while a strong man could travel upon it as long as did the prophet on the locusts and wild honey. But we suspect that for a winter journey the white sage out on the desert would serve a better purpose.

It is a wonderful plant. It is sent as a provision of kindly nature to feed her wild animals in the winter. It is so bitter in the summer that no animal will touch it, but the frosts of early winter touch it and change it more than they do celery, as much as a licking sometimes changes the disposition of a shrew, and animals feed voraciously upon it.

The other desert plant, the Tempi, is still more wonderful. Steeped and drunk it will cure fevers, billiousness, and many other diseases; it regulates the human system better than all the medicines that fill the drug store—it is the proper spring, summer and autumn medicine.

Mother nature is most thoughtful in providing for her native children, birds and animals. Up in one of our most desolate deserts, some prospectors camped one night at some hot springs that burst out of the foot of a desert mountain. The water, hung up over night in a canteen until cooled, was perfect drinking water.

The waters which started in a big stream grew less and less and sank a third of a mile below. But some bushes grew along the banks of the stream and, on being examined, it was found that they were loaded with luscious currents. The one thing that a traveler in an alkali desert covets most is something sour to drink. Nature knew this and so had planted those currents for her birds as they trained their flights over the desert.

There are a hundred plants in the desert

which the chemists should analyze for they certainly possess marvelous medicinal properties.

They were planted there to serve wild men, birds and animals, some ages before any of the gentlemen of the schools were to put in an appearance, for before the world was planned the power that planned it, thought not only of man's needs but of all the creatures that were to be and what they would need, and perfect wisdom will come when all those plans are discovered and what was intended shall have been found out.

In Full Evidence

THE journey of the "Liberty Bell" across our continent ought to be a good object lesson to such observant foreigners as may be crossing our country. If such people are imbued with the belief, as some of their home journals have expressed it, that the military spirit of the American people is being choked by commercialism, a glance at the crowds that gather to see the bell, might undeceive them.

They might obtain another idea, which is that it requires but a brief residence on our shores to change the very nature of the immigrant to our country. Had any such travelers been here on Sunday last they could have seen plenty of foreign-born men who have not gained good command of our language, lifting up their children so that they might see the bell and heard them explaining why it was a sacred object; why the rude iron had become more precious than gold; why men in their thoughts linked it with the star which guided the way to where the young child lay, and with the song which filled the firmament, and to which the axes of the stars rolled in celestial accompaniment—a herald of a new dispensation for mankind.

If any such visitors were present looking on they must have asked themselves the question: "Suppose this land were to be assailed by any foe no matter how mighty what would be the inevitable response of this nation?" If they did their own souls must have instantly supplied the answer.

And yet the very inspiration of the bell gives the American people a keen desire for peace, because no other people so well understand as our own, that the world's greatest achievements come through peace; that while the history of the world is mainly a history of wars, only a few of them all have established any great principles, only a few have led up toward the light.

Then we covet nothing that the world outside possesses, neither land, nor gold, nor place, but rather that all other peoples may be more blessed.

But were some power or combination of powers to force a war upon us, then we would want to be ready, ready on land and sea, in the clouds and under the sea, that when the thunders of the war should all be spent and the world should realize what it is to make war upon the great republic, the impression it would make would be our security for peace for all time to come; not because of superior science nor superior courage but because of the inspiration that still keeps sounding down the years from that hour when the old bell rang out an acclaim to that liberty which meant the disenthralment of human souls and the bringing out of all that is high and true and just in human government.

No Signs Of Peace

TO read the news from Europe it seems true that no human foresight can venture to predict when a truce can be called among the fighting hosts. The newspapers of the several countries are discussing the demands that will be made for a settlement, and the feelings entertained by the several belligerents.

Thus Professor von Leydon in the Frankfort Gazette says:

"It is impossible to admit that friendly relations ever can be re-established with the English or Italians. Russians should be boycotted in almost the same degree—after the peace no self-respecting German can remain in the same room with an Englishman, Italian or Russian. As to the French we do not perhaps feel the same violent hate, but they must bear their share of our contempt. All Frenchmen must be exiled from our circles. Finally, the neutrals. Most of them manifest sympathy for England, France and Russia. Let them be banished!"

He adds: "Germany wishes to remain alone and ought to. Her destiny is to govern the world and direct the other nations for the good of humanity."

Then comes the German idea of what the settlement must be.

As recently as June 5, 1915, the great German National Liberal party—not the "junkers" or the "military caste"—but its executive committee voted "the annexation in the west of territories to assure and strengthen the situation of the empire on sea and land."

The programme of the Wehr-Verein (military league) nucleus of the Pan-Germanists is so widely spread over Europe that it cannot possibly be withdrawn.

"Germany to take the French departments of the Vosges, Meurthe-et-Moselle and Ardennes with the cities of Epinal, Nancy, Lunéville and Sedan. France to remove the present inhabitants, the migration to be effected within a year and a half. The land to be divided into rural domains of forty acres and distributed to worthy German soldiers. Town and city properties to be divided on the same principle."

And for Belgium:

"Belgium and Holland to enter the German empire. France to take all the Walloon inhabitants of Belgium and settle them in her remaining territory. The migration to be accomplished within three years and the lands distributed as above."

What England and Italy must pay the Pan-Germanists are still calculating in spite of the imperial command "not to discuss peace terms." As for France she must "accept the entrance of Luxemburg and Switzerland into the German empire, give Germany her war fleet and colonies, except Algiers, and sign a preferential treaty of commerce, breaking all existing treaties with England, the United States and Russia. Her cash indemnity is placed at \$7,000,000,000, calculated as "half the liquid fortune of France." Herr Rudolf Martin, former Minister of the Interior, lumps the cash indemnity from the Allies at \$20,000,000,000.

Can they pay such sums? Baron von Sedlitz Neukirch, budget reporter of the Prussian Landtag, has just exposed the imperial hope in an official document.

"Germany," says the budget reporter, "may not be able to demand such prompt cash installments as in the case of the \$1,000,000,000 won from France in 1871-73, because now the sums in question are enormously greater. Money payments may be replaced in part by forced commercial treaties, concessions of mines, monopolies and railroads and cessions of territory, like the iron regions of France."

On the other hand the Allies are likewise considering on what terms they will be willing to settle, which includes:

A European "Fourth of July" promise to celebrate the evacuation of Belgium, the return of Alsace-Lorraine to France, the re-establishment of the kingdom of Poland and certain other restitutions, like Schleswig-Holstein to Denmark and Istria-Trentino to Italy.

The Allies also have a bill of damages. All the ravages of German armies in Belgium, north France and Russian Poland must be repaired at German expense and damages paid their citizens in proportion to their losses. Blocking all the expenses the Allies arrive at a figure of \$23,000,000,000 to be paid by Germans, Austrians and Turks. Germany must pay two-thirds of it.

All of which indicates that the nations have gone mad and have ceased to reason as sane people. To feed this lunacy thousands of brave men are dying daily, and those men bear no enmity against those they are killing.

Only the leaders are showing this desire for war, with them "judgment has fled to brutish beasts," and they seem to have eaten of the in-